

Chinese syllables.

I was watching a movie in english with chinese subtitles, and i have found a rough - very rough - pattern. each word that starts on the right, as in chinese, you could take as if it were a cursive scrawl! for instance, the word "we" looks like a w and an e in the chinese subtitles and symbols, but at the side.

Could it be easier than we think to learn mandarin, or, have the chinese - who are a seventh of the people in the world- learn english?

Oil spills.

There must be a way to collect all of the oil into a container and then save it to be used. if there were ways to weave silken nets, we could collect all of it. it would absorb into the silk. of course, this is very 'flimsy' so might not really be a viable option, so, we need a fool proof plan.

If the oil was placed through a water pump, we could place tiny sieves on the pump, and filter all the oil out as it is pulled upwards and out to the back. but i have doubts about this too.

So, maybe we need to place plastic fur type mats or large expanses of cloth into the water, the oil will drag them down to collect more oil, and then we can haul them up? this would dent the oil supply in the water no end! but, this won't get it all out...

Maybe if we were to use an electromagnet of sorts, we could collect all the oil up into a container, or, containers? if the oil, which is flammable, is to be observed, what do we know about oil? it is thick, it is slippery, and it is sticky. how many orbitals does oil have? if we were to use as many negatively charged orbitals, we could attract the oil up out of the water, or, even condense it in one area? oil is like a inorganic type of thing, so, maybe we could use 'electric pulses' into this 'material' and guide it all into one place, then suck it up? how would we do that though?

If we were to use a 'long wire' we could charge it anyway we want, and maybe all the oil could be attracted to the wire? then we could coil the wire into one area, and suck up all the oil.

The best way to do that would be to observe that oil is more attracted to heat than water, so using a lot of coils that are hot would call it all into the midst of the wires. i hope that oil is attracted to heat or something else that can be manipulated into a container. this would mean we would be saving the ocean and resupplying ourselves with oil.

My list of principles, and how to accommodate them.

If you were to observe the rights of people, they have a human right to be treated as well as a state can. this means the state is responsible for their 'children.' this is never not true, and, if met, will result in a lot less crime and unhappiness and apathy from the people to the whims of the state.

So, everybody has a right to housing. this means, if the people do not have a house, or there is no house open for them, they need to build houses. a typical house is made of something strong, like cement or wood - i know in america nearly all houses are made of wood. this means, the state has to build the

houses. how expensive is bricks and cement? it is very cheap. how expensive is labor? it is also cheap. the land they own themselves, so, will not need to pay for that at all. the installing of plumbing and electricity might cost a little, but it is not much. this would cost, in my country, where there are like let's say thirty million people without housing, not that much. let's say a brick costs ten rand or one dollar, then, there are a ten thousand bricks to lay - this means the cost of the actual house would be ten thousand rand or one thousand dollars, yes? then, the installing of services - this should come to let's say another ten thousand rand for all the odds and ends, so a house costs less then twenty thousand rand to build? i am sure. then, how much do we have in our state coffers for this? let's say a trillion rand. it was that at the beginning of the state budget this year. then, they could say, okay, we will spend a miserly ten percent on housing, leaving a hundred billion's worth of twenty thousand rand houses. this will come to five million houses from that miserly amount. so far we have built like eighty thousand or something since 1994.

Then, they need food. if the state were to follow my 'idea for saturday,' they could feed everyone easily. this would be where they take some average land, get some seeds, buy some cattle and sheep, and let them be farmed out somewhere. the poor could be certified to collect from them, and who gives a bugger what they do with the food? sell it, eat it, pawn it... whatever!

Then, they need to know what the state is doing. the prime concern of the state should be to make intelligent voters. so there should be a political newspaper where all the major parties pay the publisher to run their stories. i hope with comics!

Then, everybody has a right to education. to educate the whole country, all fifty million of us, would take like a class of thirty or so, twenty thousand rand a teacher, would come to 2 million teachers, would come to 40 billion rand a month, comes to let's say 400 billion rand a year?

Then, health care! what would the world be like without health care? let's say that everyone gets a disease, all fifty million of us, and it takes a treatment of a thousand rand each year? this would come to 50 billion a year, one doctor to fifty people would come to, another thirty thousand rand a month, 30 billion a month - 350 billion rand a year.

That, all added up, leads us to deduct 350[doctors], 50[treatment], 100 [for houses], misc, let's say 5? [food], 1 [news], 400 [education], from 1000. that would leave us with a fully spent budget, and, anywhere where we cut corners, as i am sure we will, we can build more houses.

Sing language in magic.

Maybe the best way to communicate with the universe around us is to use semantics? this could go down to 'sign language,' which i see as advanced semantics...

If we want to do something that uses faeries, as, everything around us is a faerie in our interactive universe - i have heard - then the universe will know what we want it to do. if we were to reason out our own intended actions, then maybe the faeries will agree?

 Quote by: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charades>

Charades or charade (/ʃəˈrɑːdz/ shə-rahdz or /ʃəˈreɪdz/ shə-raydz) is a word guessing

game. In the form most played today, it is an acting game in which one player acts out a word or phrase, often by miming similar-sounding words, and the other players guess the word or phrase. The idea is to use physical rather than verbal language to convey the meaning to another party.

In the United Kingdom, the game is traditionally played at Christmas and on New Year's Eve.

Brief background

It was originally also used to indicate a riddle either in verse or prose, of which the listener must guess the meaning, often given syllable by syllable—see riddle. In France and Italy the word 'charade' still refers to this kind of written linguistic riddle.

Charades has been made into a television show in the form of the Canadian Party Game and Acting Crazy; the British Give Us a Clue; the Australian The Celebrity Game; the American Play the Game, Movietown, RSVP, Pantomime Quiz and its revival Stump the Stars, Celebrity Charades, and Showoffs and its revival Body Language. Give Us a Clue has also been parodied in Sound Charades, played on the BBC Radio 4 panel game show I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue. The ISIHAC version, permits players to speak and so describe a scene (often a pun of the title word), which the opposing team has to guess.

Rules of the acted charade[edit]

The rules used for the acted charades are usually informal and vary widely, but commonly agree in essence with the following basic rules:

The players divide into two teams.

Each team in turn produces a "secret" word or phrase, to be guessed by the other team, and writes it on a slip of [paper](#). Rules vary as to which phrases are allowed; single words may be restricted to nouns as found in dictionaries, while multi-word phrases usually are required to be commonly used phrases, or common expressions for well-known concepts. Often the secret phrases allowed are confined to titles of books, songs, or movies.

The slip of paper with the secret phrase is revealed to one member of the other team, the "actor", but kept secret from the remainder of the other team, the "guessers".

The actor then has a limited period of time in which to convey the secret phrase to the guessers by pantomime.

The actor may not make any sounds or lip movements. In some circles, even clapping is prohibited, while in others, the player may make any sound other than speaking or whistling a recognizable tune.

The actor cannot [point](#) out at any of the objects present in the scene, if by doing so they are helping their teammates.

Most commonly, the actor is allowed to make any gestures other than blatantly spelling out the word. In more stringent sets of rules, indicating anything about the form of the phrase is prohibited, even the number of words, so that only the meaning may be acted out.

The guessers attempt to guess the word or phrase based on the actor's performance. They can ask questions, to which the actor may give non-verbal responses, such as nodding in affirmation. If any of the guessers says the correct word or phrase within the time limit in the literal [form](#) as written on the slip, their team wins that round; if the phrase is not guessed when the time limit expires, the team that produced the secret phrase wins the round.

The teams alternate until each team member has had an opportunity to be the actor. Since so many rules can vary, clarifying all the rules before the game begins can avoid problems later.

Signals for common words

Some conventions have also evolved about very common words:

"A" is signed by steeping index fingers together. Following it with either the stretching rubber band sign or "close, keep guessing!" sign, will often elicit "an" and "and". (sometimes "and" is signed by pointing at ones palm with the index finger)

"I" is signed by pointing at one's eye, or one's chest.

"The" is signed by making a "T" sign with the index fingers. The "close, keep guessing!" sign will then usually elicit a rigmarole of other very common words starting with "th".

"That" is signed by the same aforementioned "T" with the index fingers and immediately followed by one flattened hand tapping the head for a "hat", thus the combination becoming "that". Following this with the "opposite" sign indicates the [word](#) "this."

Pretending to paddle a canoe can be used to [sign](#) the word "or."

For "on," make your index finger leap onto the palm of your other hand. Reverse this gesture to indicate "off." The off motion plus a scissor-snipping action makes "of".

Other common small words are signed by holding the index finger and thumb close together, but not touching.

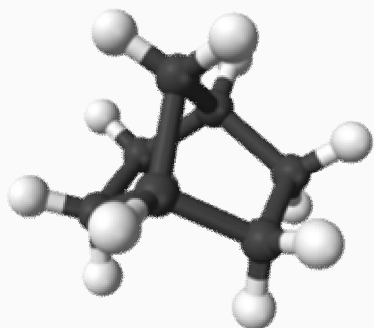
Pointing to the ear means "sounds like".

As you can imagine, we could do quite a lot with the world around us if it understood charades.

Why is the nonbornyl cation so stable?

Solvolysis of the norbornyl cation: Why is the norbornyl cation so stable? Is it symmetrical? If so, why? This [problem](#) has been largely settled for the unsubstituted norbornyl cation, but not for the substituted cation. See Non-classical ion.

The nonbornyl cation is so stable because it is [simple](#). the less that goes into a molecule the more stable it is. let's take a look at it?




Think of triangles - they are said to be the 'strongest shapes' and even stronger than a straight line. if the other two spahes that go into it are observed, they are squares, so, if you were towant a stronger molecule, then it would be [a single](#) triangle or three triangles in total.

Why are organic water reactions accelerated in water?

On water reactions: Why are some organic reactions accelerated at the water-organic interface?

Water has a higher conductivity to electrons than other fluids, we all know that, and everything interacts by movement and [draw](#) of the electron orbitals.

Origin of bond rotation barrier?

 Quote

by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_unsolved_problems_in_chemistry

What is the origin of the bond rotation barrier in ethane, steric hindrance or hyperconjugation?

The origin of the bond rotation barrier in ethane is where the bonds do not rotate because they are held stably discouraging reactions with other 'compounds.' I suppose it is because ethane is [made](#) of elements that do not bond, because;

<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/A-3D-balls.png>

There is no [room](#) for bonding. If a hydrogen atom were to bond, it would make it into the carbon side, and, then if it were carbon, it would need to have another hydrogen atom to stay ethane.

Of course, if the strong molecule were to bond, it would break up quickly as the other elements flowed to the [center](#) of the molecule. If it were C₁H₄ or C₁H₃ then it would be even less likely to bond, as then it would break up even quicker as something got close to the carbon element.

So, if that makes sense, then anything [simple](#) would resist bonding, unless it were with another similar element. That said, nothing is similar to ethane, as it does not meld with them, and, nothing is opposite to ethane either, as it also doesn't meld with them.

... and, if you were to look at the bonds, you would see that hydrogen, the simplest of all elements, would [be able](#) to bond with anything. If anything were to change the two carbon bonds, the elements would disappear, as the hydrogen would change it into something else - ethane exists because it is so stable, but, it is stable because it is delicate, and it stays delicate or it changes to something else. Failing to turn to something else, it remains as it is.

Origin of alpha effect.

What is the origin of the alpha effect? Nucleophiles with an electronegative atom and one or more lone pairs adjacent to the nucleophilic [center](#) are particularly reactive.

This is because they have more orbitals, and, therefore are more conductive, changing or bringing in energy to the atom.

All reactions in chemistry come down to how many orbitals they have, and what sort, to see if they catch a whiff of the other orbitals or protons of the other atom. This will show how [fast](#) they merge or change.